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COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES IN CHINA

This report presents a survey of counterrevolutionary activities in China, as discussed by the daily newspapers during October and November 1950. The report covers the regional areas of the North-east, North China, East China, Central and South China, the North-west, and the Southwest. It discusses the methods used to suppress counterrevolutionary activities and gives the provisions of the Law on the Punishment of Counterrevolutionists.

The October and November 1950 issues of various Chinese mainland newspapers carried a number of articles and editorials on the counterrevolutionary activities which seem to have become prevalent in various parts of the country after the start of the Korean War and, particularly, after the Chinese Communist charge that the US had bombed Northeast territory. The counterrevolutionary and subversive activities are blamed on KMT special agents who are trained and backed up by "US imperialists."

To counteract such activities, the Communists are stressing security and propaganda campaigns, warning the people against KMT agents, rumormongering, and listening to the Voice of America broadcasts.

The most recent development is the law providing for the severe punishment of counterrevolutionists, which was passed at the 11th administrative conference of the Government Administration Council on 20 February 1951.

I. COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES DIRECTED BY US IMPERIALISTS

The general line taken by the government to cope with counterrevolutionary activities is indicated by Li Sha (1) [numbers refer to appended characters] in his article "Smash Counterrevolutionary Rumors," in the 16 October 1950 issue of the Shih-shih Shou-tze (Current Events Handbook), which was reprinted by the

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Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao, 18 October 1950, and various other mainland newspapers. Li Sha asserted that counterrevolutionary elements are supported and manipulated by US imperialists. He said that US imperialists have established espionage schools to train agents for the purpose of spreading counterrevolutionary and subversive activities on the Chinese mainland.

The 6 November 1950 issue of the Urumchi Sinkiang Jih-pao published a Hsin-hua dispatch stating that MacArthur is directing the so-called Third Force organized by KMT agents to carry on subversive activities in China in conjunction with US aggression in the Far East. The paper also stated that the members of the Youth Party are collaborating with Japanese agents to counterfeit yuan notes to finance the activities of the Third Force in China. These counterfeiters are being smuggled into China via Hong Kong.

A cartoon in the Dairen Jen-min Jih-pao, 1 November 1950, by Tung Feng (2) depicted masked spies in China sent by agencies in Taiwan and Tokyo. A man, representing US imperialism, is sitting in a chair at the Tokyo Headquarters, listening intently to messages sent in by these spies.

II. RUMORS, MOST DAMAGING OF ALL ACTIVITIES

The Chinese Communist Party seems to fear greatly the spreading of rumors. Many editorials and articles have appeared in mainland newspapers, warning the people against listening to and spreading false rumors. Several papers carried the above-mentioned Li Sha article which stated that after the start of the Korean War by the US imperialists, rumors began to increase, and that they centered around the start of a third world war; dropping the atomic bomb; sabotage of government programs such as tax collection, state bond drives, relief, and land reform; and dissension between cadres and the masses.

The extent of the concern felt by the Chinese Communists about rumors is revealed in an editorial by Wang Hui-p'ing (3) entitled "Unify the Movement to Study Current Events With the Campaign to Smash Counterrevolutionary Rumors in Mukden," which appeared in the Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao, 20 November 1950. The editorial said in part:

Recently, a small number of death-defying Chiang counterrevolutionary elements infiltrated Mukden to spread rumors and to carry on espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities in conjunction with the war of aggression in Korea and the bombing of the Northeast by the US imperialists.

They spread exaggerated and unfounded rumors. These rumors have influenced some people due to their ignorance of current events. Some have lost their money and property by believing such rumors. A worker sold most of his household goods to buy kaolin at an exorbitant price. An old man, living in Shen-ho Ch'u, sold his belongings to find safe abode in the country. Another man, in Pei-shih Ch'u, sold his cart and horse to buy grain. In this way, he lost his means of making a living.

Due to such conditions, the public security agents swiftly arrested suspected rumormongers and counterrevolutionary elements in Mukden. Those arrested included remnants of the Chiang bandits, members of reactionary factions, reactionary landlords, and rich farmers. They spread false and slanderous rumors to hasten the third world war in order to facilitate the early return of the Chiang bandits to the Chinese mainland.

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III. EXTENT OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

To show how widely spread the counterrevolutionary activities are, the following information has been selected from various Chinese mainland newspapers and arranged according to geographical regions.

Northeast

1. Kirin

On 29 July 1950, the public security personnel of Fu-lung-ch'uan and Nung-an Hsien captured KMT Agents Liu Fu-lu (4), Chang Yu (5), Shi Wan-ch'en (6), Yang Sheng (7), Li Yung-fang (8), and Ch'i Yu-ts'ai (9), according to the Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao of 25 October 1950. The paper charged that since the start of the Korean War, these KMT agents had secretly organized KMT remnants and bandits, and had plotted armed revolt against the people's regime. They had bribed public security personnel to obtain travel permits in order to facilitate spreading of rumors and instigating people to rise up against self-defense units and local ch'u governments.

The 20 October 1950 issue of the same paper reported that in Ch'ang-ch'un, the people's court had ordered death penalties for counterrevolutionary agents Chai P'i-hsi (10), Chang Chen-feng (11), and Wang Mao-ch'un (12), who were convicted on 15 October 1950 for being implicated in the killing of many revolutionary cadres and patriotic youths prior to the city's liberation. Chang, formerly a captain in the KMT Northeast Army, was said to have plotted the assassination of government and military leaders in Ch'ang-ling Hsien, the circulation of counterfeit money, and the looting of people's property. Wang was accused of organizing rich farmers and killing many people.

2. Liaotung

The Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao on 21 October 1950 carried an article describing the capture of 19 members of the KMT agency in Mukden known as the Third Detachment Bureau of the Chinese International Third Party. The Mukden People's Court ordered death penalties for eight of the 19 arrested, including Li Chi (13), Pi K'o-lu (14), Yu Chen (15), and Feng Min-wen (16). They were accused of collecting photographs of government leaders in the Northeast in order to assassinate them, gathering information from industrial plants, pinpointing important agencies on a map of Mukden to facilitate swift take-over after the landing of Ch'ang's armed forces on the mainland, mobilizing KMT remnants to expand espionage activities, and organizing an agency called the Cheng-i She (Righteous Society) whose principal job is to spread rumors.

On 7 November 1950, the Dairen Jen-min Jih-pao reported that 25 members of another agency, the Cheng-hua She had been arrested and convicted of plotting armed revolt against the Mukden municipal government. Death sentences were pronounced for the following: Hsu Ying (17), Liu K'o-chih (18), Lao Hsiao-wu (19), Wang Ch'ien-li (20), Yu Ching-hsiu (21), Lu Ch'un-yu (22), Chang Chih-ho (23), Chang Ju-chiu (24), Shan Yen-chi (25), and Liu Yung-ch'ang (26).

The Jen-min Jih-pao gave the following account of their activities:

After the liberation of Mukden, these agents either failed to register, according to the government decree requiring all reactionary party members to register, or registered under assumed names. The agents carried on various espionage activities in Mukden and awaited the return of Chiang's armed forces to the Chinese mainland.

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In the spring 1949, Hsu Ying and Ying Chih-liang (27), desiring to organize an armed group for conspiracy contacted Liu and others and formed the Cheng-hua She in June 1949. The organization had sections handling training, economic, and military affairs and a Guerrilla Activity Promotion Unit. The mission of the organization was to attack people, to spread rumors, to upset the social order, and to sabotage economic reconstruction measure, thereby increasing the number of unemployed workers and creating dissatisfaction among the people. The Cheng-hua She also plotted to overthrow local governments when the Nationalists made landings on the mainland. The people were swindled out of 500 million yuan for operating funds. The Guerrilla Activity Promotion Unit was organized in the Liaosi area by recruiting former KMT troops, vagabonds, bandits, and stragglers.

Under Hsu's direction the unit extended its activities into Mukden, Fu-shun, and An-shan. Various elements were organized and ordered to attack cooperatives, to steal people's property, money, trucks, carts, and stores. They were ordered to sabotage agricultural production activities, to incite unrest, to sabotage factories, and to spread rumors in schools. After the start of Korean War they intensified the spreading of rumors and reactionary slogans.

The Dairen Jen-min Jih-pao, of 25 October 1950, stated that ten members of the Fu-shun Branch of the KMT Party were arrested because of sabotage, spreading of rumors, and plots to carry out armed revolt against the Mukden government. Among the captured were Hsu Wei-kuie (28), chief of the intelligence section of the KMT 207th Division. The paper added, "In November 1949, Hsu mobilized KMT remnants and special agents who attacked our troops, factories, and mines. This gang also printed and scattered anti-USSR and anti-Communist handbills, set up target markers to facilitate bombing by KMT planes of vital areas, and sent agents into our public security and peace-maintenance agencies to induce personnel to defect."

3. Liaosi

The Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao of 24 October 1950 reported that the Liaosi Provincial People's Court had ordered death sentences for three counter-revolutionary agents: Ho Nai-ying (29), Lo Chen-yuan (30), and K'an Huai-cheng (31). According to the Tung-pei Jih-pao, Ho, age 32, had killed cadres and had sabotaged land-reform activities in the Third Ch'u of the T'ieh-ling Hsien in 1947. Later, he collected CCF troop information for the KMT. In 1948, he was assigned to carry out subversive activities in the Mukden area. The same source reported that Lo, age 47, had attacked and killed many villagers in I Hsien; and that K'an had organized a guerrilla unit and attacked CCF troops, ransacked farmhouses and granaries, killed the chairman of a peasant association, attacked CCF transport units, and pillaged goods.

4. Port Arthur-Dairen Area

The 1 November 1950 Dairen Jen-min Jih-pao carried an article stating that the Port Arthur-Dairen People's Court had ordered death sentences for KMT Agents Liu Jen-te (32), Liu Shu-jung (33), and Kuo Yung-t'ung (34), who were convicted of gathering arms and information; collecting photographs of CCP leaders to be assassinated; spreading rumors, and plotting the overthrow of the people's regime.

North China

1. Hopeh

The Dairen Jen-min Jih-pao of 26 November 1950, stated that in Peiping the military tribunal of the Peiping Military Control Committee handed down death sentences to five KMT agents of the Hopeh Province People's Self-Defense Army, on

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21 November 1950. The five agents, Ma Te-fu (35), Yu Mao-chih (36), Liu Chen-ya (37), Kuo Tien-yu (38), and Sun Chin-ch'en (39), were accused of being the principals in plotting espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities and armed revolt against the Central People's government.

In Pao-tang, according to the Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao of 22 October 1950, the Shih-chia-chuang People's Court ordered death sentences for the members of the 813th Unit which later was reorganized and renamed the National Salvation Young People's Riot-Suppression Vanguard Unit of the North China Annihilation Regiment (ts'ung-tui). The 813th Unit was also known as the Kung-chiao Pao-kuo Corps, the Min-chung Self-Defense Corps, and the Min-chung Cooperative National Reconstruction Promotion Corps. Wu Ya-ko (40), Chao Ya-k'o (41), Mi Erh-hai (42), and Yang Tung-lai (43) received death sentences. Yueh Lei-ssu (44), Ch'en Tao-sheng (45), Sung Kuei-lan (46), and Liu T'ung-chu received jail terms.

The same issue of the Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao gave the following account of the activities and members of the 813th Unit:

Using religious activities as a cover, these agents carried on counterrevolutionary activities. In 1947, they organized an espionage group in a church and gathered military information in Shih-chia-chuang, P'ing-shan, Ling-shou, and Cheng-ting. They also placed target markers in vital areas to aid KMT bombers, and caused huge losses to life and property. In April 1950, all members of the 813th Unit were captured.

Wu Ya-ko, a native of P'ing-shan Hsien, was a priest of the Roman Catholic Church at Cheng-ting. He joined the KMT Party in 1946 and was appointed a member of the executive committee of Chen-ting Ch'u. He joined the 813th Unit in 1947. In August 1947, he went to Peiping for special assignment. He returned to Shih-chia-chuang and formed an espionage organization in Hsi-li Ts'un. He dispatched 70 agents to work in Shih-chia-chuang, P'ing-shan, Ling-shou, Cheng-ting, Wu-chi, and Kao-ch'eng. After the liberation of Shih-chia-chuang in November 1947, he infiltrated the rural areas of Cheng-ting and Kao-ch'eng hsien, set up an intelligence organization, and carried on spy activities in liberated areas.

In January 1948, he went to Peiping to receive military information about Shih-chia-chuang and P'ing-shan sent by his accomplices. In August, he received three intelligence reports from Mi Erh-hai. They included a diagram giving the location of garrison units in P'ing-shan Hsien and the location of markers on Chieh-chien Shan to direct KMT bombers to vital areas, and a diagram of Shih-chia-chuang indicating places where red and white markers were placed to facilitate the bombing of the city. On 13 September, Shih-chia-chuang and vicinity suffered heavy losses in lives and property due to KMT bombings. Wu also assigned Sung and Yang in liberated areas to kill political officers of various CCF troops.

Chao Ya-k'o, a native of Cheng-ting Hsien, was a priest at the Peich'iao-sai Church. In 1940, he worked with a Japanese military police unit in Hsing-an Ts'un and Kao-cheng Hsien, and organized the Communist Annihilation Corps which killed many revolutionary workers. In 1947, he joined the 813th Unit and was assigned to lead the sixth company of the corps. He and his colleagues gathered information about military and government agencies, factories and storehouses in liberated areas.

Mi Erh-hai, a native of Ning-chin Hsien, later moved to P'ing-shan Hsien. He joined a KMT self-defense corps during the liberation of Shih-chia-chuang. He was captured, but later escaped. In February 1948, he went to Peiping and joined the 813th Unit. Wu assigned him to Cheng-ting and P'ing-shan to gather information to be sent to Peiping. In August 1948, he placed target markers in P'ing-shan to assist KMT bombers.

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Yang Tung-lai was a native of Ling-shou Hsien. In 1946, he joined the Huan-hsiang Tui which killed many revolutionary workers. In October 1947, he joined the 813th Unit. In April 1948, he drew up many intelligence reports and gave them to Sung to be forwarded to Wu in Peiping. In September, he set fire to a hamlet in Ling-shih Hsien to attract KMT bombers to the area. He also plotted to kill Chinese Communist military and government leaders.

East China

1. Kiangsu

Recently, in Nanking 16 members of a secret KMT organization known as the Chinese People's Anti-Communist, Anti-USSR National Salvation Association, were arrested according to the 20 October 1950 issue of the Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao. Li Shan-hsiu (47) was in charge of internal affairs and Kao Hsia-ch'ang (48), external affairs of the organization. They and their colleagues were charged with holding secret meetings at No 11 Ning-hai-lu in Nanking to plan such activities as spreading of rumors, distributing reactionary handbills, and assassination of important Communist personnel. In September 1950, Kao and Li planned the robbery and assassination of Butros Abadir, former Egyptian charge d'affaires, with the help of Chang Ming-liang a servant discharged by Abadir. Abadir was wounded seriously in this attempt in which the KMT agents used the "personal grudge of Chang against Abadir as the motive to cover the real intentions of the spy group."

The Hsin Soochow Pao of 16 October 1950, reported the arrest and sentencing to death of Chang Chih-hsiang (49) and six others by the Wu Hsien People's government on 14 October 1950. Ten others were given prison terms or released after indoctrination. According to the Hsin Soochow Pao, they were guilty of counterrevolutionary activities within the area controlled by the South Kiangsu Administrative Office. The paper stated that Chang joined the puppet Loyal Salvation Army (Chung-chiu-chun) after completing training at an espionage school. After the liberation of Shanghai, he infiltrated Wu Hsien and organized the First Raiding Detachment of the Peiping-Shanghai-Hangchow People's Anti-Communist Self-Defense Regiment of the KMT Ministry of National Defense. Appointing himself the detachment commander, Chang organized 50 bandits into the unit and began raiding activities. He killed a deputy village chief in Yang-ch'eng Ch'u, raided merchant vessels, ransacked 60 farmhouses, stole grain, and distributed reactionary pamphlets to incite hatred between cadres and farmers.

The 20 November 1950 issue of the Shanghai Wen-hui Pao reported that in Ch'ang-shu Hsien, the local people's court ordered the death sentence for "arch-criminal" Ku Hung-nan (50) who while hsiang chief of Mao-Ch'iao Hsiang performed "acts prejudicial to the interests of the people." In Wu-hsi Hsien Li Ai-ch'ing (51) was executed on 13 November 1950 because of his counterrevolutionary activities in the Wu-hsi area. After the liberation of Shanghai, Li and Kao Huan-jung (52), who were also executed, assembled KMT remnants and formed the Wu-hsi Detachment of the Peiping-Shanghai-Hangchow Guerrilla Regiment. In Feng-hsien Hsien, Yu Chao-ch'iao (53) was executed after a public trial on 12 November 1950. He was convicted of injuring revolutionary comrades and farmers.

The 2 November 1950 issue of the same paper carried an article reporting that the Soochow Administrative District People's Court had pronounced death sentences on KMT agents Chin Yung (54), Ling Chih-ming (55), Hsu Jen-chieh (56), and Han Chen-chung (57). They were convicted of stealing weapons, ransacking people's property, spreading rumors, attacking hsiang people's governments, and forcibly taking people's grain in the Soochow and Wu-chiang areas.

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This same issue of the Wen-hui Pao gave the following biographical sketches of the condemned men:

Chin Yung was a leader of the National Salvation Youth Corps of the San-min Chu-i Society of China. The corps members printed and scattered rumor leaflets and pamphlets, and conspired with bandits in the Hsi-chung-shih region of Soochow area and in the Wu-chiang area to overthrow the local people's government.

Ling Chih-ming was a former army rebel. When chief of the Communications Headquarters of the National Salvation Youth Corps of the San-min Chu-i Society, he established five stations in Pei-she and Hsin-t'a in Li-li Hsien to buy weapons from Communist soldiers. These weapons were used in armed revolt against our leadership agencies.

Hsu Jen-chieh was chief of the station at Li-li. On 25 April, he joined Ma A-ken, and Chin Hui-chung to attack our signal corps unit attached to the 3d Battalion, 19th Regiment, and escaped with infantry rifles and several hundred rounds of ammunition. On 27 April, they attacked the She-ming Hsiang government but failed to assassinate any key officials.

Han Chen-chung was brigade commander of the KMT Independent Brigade, East China Garrison Headquarters. He joined some 30 bandits in the Wu-chiang area and collected public grain, stole money, etc., to disturb the social order.

In Shanghai, the agents of the Shanghai Public Security Bureau captured 80 members of the KMT spy organization, the National Salvation Youth Corps of the Anti-Communist Vanguard Regiment of the KMT Ministry of National Defense, according to the Mukden, Tung-pei Jih-pao, of 7 November 1950. The code designation for the corps was 3811th Unit and the agents were convicted of spreading rumors, distributing reactionary pamphlets gathering information, and other counterrevolutionary activities. The Tung-pei Jih-pao gave the following report of their activities:

The principals of the captured group were Li Kuo-ling (58) and Chou Hsien (59), members of an espionage group called the Greater Shanghai Youth Service Regiment. In March 1950, Li organized the 3811th Unit with members recruited from KMT remnant troops, merchants, and other reactionary elements. This unit specialized in spreading rumors, gathering information from factories, PLA garrison areas, and police stations. Li sent his agents into factories to spread rumors, create dissunity among workers, and to sabotage production by damaging machinery and setting fire to storehouses.

The night before the celebration of National Day, reactionary pamphlets were printed to be scattered on streets during the holiday parade. The group planned to send special agents into factories to destroy machinery during the celebration, but the public security agents rounded up the agents on 29 September. Except for about ten persons, all those captured are expected to receive death sentences.

The Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, on 11 and 16 November 1950, carried the following articles regarding counterrevolutionary activities:

Two counterrevolutionary agents were convicted and executed at the Pang-fu Prison recently. They were Chang Jung (60) and Shih Ching (61).

Chang, alias Chang Yun-p'eng, age 41, was a native of Shanghai. After the liberation of Shanghai, he went to Yang-shan and was appointed commander of the puppet Kiangsu-Chekiang Coastal Region Second Column Assault

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Force of the Southeast People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Army. The unit then plotted armed revolt against the people's governments. It also joined with pirates to harass merchant vessels. Later, the unit was sent to a KMT-occupied area for special orders. It returned to Shanghai with wireless equipment to use in sending information to the enemy.

Shih Ching age 25, was a native of Tung-t'ai. He received espionage training in the Greater Shanghai Youth Service Regiment, holding positions of company commander, regimental adjutant, etc. After the liberation of Shanghai, he escaped into the bandit-occupied area, and joined the Kiangsu-Chekiang Coastal Region Command Post of the Southeast People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Army. He and other members of this unit returned to Shanghai, gathered military and government information, pinpointed bombing targets for KMT bombers destroyed railroads, killed progressive leaders, and scattered anti-USSR rumors and false rumors to mislead the people. The group also planned other large-scale counterrevolutionary activities.

Besides Chang and Shih, 19 others connected with the enemy espionage organization were given jail terms or released after indoctrination.

Seventeen members of two KMT underground groups were also captured by Shanghai and Chia-shan public security personnel. The two groups are known as the Second Detachment of the Third Command Post, T'ien-mu-shan Raiding Column of the KMT Ministry of National Defense, and the puppet Chia-Shan Hsien government. These agents infiltrated Shanghai from Taiwan, organized an armed guerrilla unit, and circulated counterfeit yuan notes to disrupt the economic reconstruction program.

The captured agents included Ch'i Hung-ya (62), Chao Chen-yu (63), Ch'en Wen-hsiu (64), Ma Mu-pin (65), and Liu Tso-min (66).

On 15 November 1950, the Shanghai People's Court ordered the execution of 17 KMT agents. Prior to their execution, they were placed on a red patrol wagon bearing a placard reading "These KMT Spies Are Condemned to Die" and were paraded through Shanghai's streets to show the people the fate of all counterrevolutionary agents. The executed agents included Li Chien-ch'ung (67) and Ch'eng Shu-huai (68).

The Voice of America was accused of being the principal source of false rumors by the Shanghai Ta Kung Pao in its issue of 13 November 1950. The paper stated that recently rumors have increased tremendously in Shanghai, and attributed them chiefly to the "rumor-mongering" broadcasts of the Voice of America which has intensified its program of "disseminating lies and slander in conjunction with the expansion of aggressive war by the US imperialists."

According to the Ta Kung Pao, some rumors were started by KMT secret agents but the Voice of America was blamed for most of them. The paper said that many people in Shanghai have demanded a ban against listening to the Voice of America and that agents of the Public Security Bureau are tracking down the sources of rumors and arresting them.

The Ta Kung Pao report stated: "Chou, age 28, is a native of Chekiang Province. Since liberation, he has sabotaged all types of patriotic movements, such as the selling of state bonds, collection of taxes, etc. During the present Resist US, Aid Korea and Defend Home and Nation Movement, Chou has used information heard on Voice of America broadcasts to spread rumors. Also he obtained military and government secrets to send to the Voice of America."

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2. Chekiang

The Shanghai Wen-hui Pao, of 20 November 1950 carried an article about the execution of Ni Yung-ch'iang (70) in Yu-yao Hsien. He was convicted of espionage activities in the coastal region of Chekiang. The paper also reported the execution of KMT agents Wu Hsueh-fang (71), Sung Shih-kuang (72), and Chao Yu-i (73) in Wen-ling Hsien, but did not give the reasons for their having been put to death.

3. Fukien

The Foochow Fukien Jih-pao, of 17 November 1950, carried the following dispatches from Lung-ch'i, Chin-chiang, and Nan-p'ing hsien:

Our main force in southern Fukien and a battalion in Chang-p'u Hsien attacked and annihilated most of the members of the KMT Twelfth Army Group of the Chang-p'u-Amoy District Guerrilla Headquarters which landed on the mainland on 23 October 1950. Among those captured were: T'ung Chen-chou (74), major general commanding the Twelfth Army Group; Han Yung-k'uei (75), deputy commander; Liang Kuo-sheng (76), battalion commander; and Liu T'ien-te (77).

In the Ninth Ch'u of Chin-chiang Hsien, cadres assisted by the local populace captured Ch'en Chin-hsing (78) and others belonging to a KMT special agent organization of the Wu-shan Column of the Southeast People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Army. The members of this group secretly entered the mainland on 30 October 1950. They were convicted of distributing posters with reactionary slogans, creating and spreading false rumors, sabotaging grain collection, and using counterfeit money to exploit the people.

On 31 October 1950, Liang Kuo-lien (79) and 13 others, belonging to the KMT Chien-ning-T'ai-ning-Chiang-to-Ming-ch'i Guerrilla Column of the Fukien-Kiangsi Border Region People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Army, were captured in Nan-p'ing Hsien.

Tai Wan-hsing (80) commander of a regiment of the Pai-yun Column, Southern Fukien District, Southeast People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Army, was killed recently while resisting arrest. Tai, a notorious veteran bandit, was accused of organizing native bandits to commit arson, murder, etc., in Chin-chiang and other areas.

On 19 October 1950, the Chao-an Hsien Battalion, assisted by armed public security agents, captured four KMT agents of the Third Detachment of the Fukien-Kwangtung Border Region Column. Among the principal members captured were Li Huan-san (81) and Wu Kang (82) who were sentenced to die. Also captured and condemned to death were Huang Yu-ting (83), and Li K'ai-jui (84), who belonged to a unit of the KMT Southeast People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Army. They were convicted of carrying out armed revolt, murder, extortion, etc., in the Nan-ching region.

Central and South China

1. Kwangtung

An article in the 12 October 1950 Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao described the arrest of 35 KMT underground agents in Ch'u-chiang Hsien in September 1950. The captured agents belonged to: the KMT 12th Division of the Fourth Army, Northern Kwangtung Anti-Communist National Salvation Army; the Shao-kuan Liaison General Station (whose code name is 14 K), of the Pei-chiang Column, Kwangtung-Kwangsi Border Region Anti-Communist National Salvation Army; and the X Company, X Battalion of the Anti-Communist National Salvation Army of the KMT Ministry of National Defense. Among the captured were Ho Hsun-min (85), Li Ching-hsiang (86), Yang Chi-ya (87), Ho Yung (88), Cheng Ping-hung (89), and Ts'eng Kuei-hsui (90).

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Prior to September, according to the Nan-fang Jih-pao, these agents infiltrated Shao-kuan. When Communist troops attacked the Fourth Army and annihilated most of the unit, its commander, Lin Hsien-so (91) escaped to Hong Kong. He sent ten agents, including Li and Ho, to the mainland to continue organized armed resistance against the CCF.

2. Canton

The Public Security Bureau in Canton rounded up some 25 KMT special agents during July and August 1950, according to the 4 October 1950 issue of the Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao. They belonged to the Intelligence Team of the Southern Kwangtung Station attached to the Intelligence Bureau, KMT Ministry of National Defense, and the 18th Independent Detachment of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Border Region Anti-Communist National Salvation Self-Defense Army. Liao Ch'i-kuang and Huang Han-huan (92), leaders of the respective groups, were captured. The primary mission of these organizations was to gather military information and forward it by radio to the KMT intelligence headquarters in Hong Kong. Other missions of these organization included: pilfering granaries, attacking customhouses, merchant vessels, etc., to raise funds.

The 7 November 1950 Dairen Jen-min Jih-pao, carried the following article:

On 22 October 1950, the Canton People's Court ordered death sentences for seven counterrevolutionary members of armed espionage units known as the First Column of the Pearl River Delta Anti-Communist National Salvation Self-Defense Army and the Northern Kwangtung People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Assault Force.

The captured KMT agents included: Yu Hsing-huang (93), Liu Shen-tsan (94), Ho K'un (95), Chang T'ieh-ch'iu (95), Tseng Hsiang-chen (97), Hsieh Tao-nan (98), and Chang Han-fu (99). They infiltrated Canton in March 1950 and organized the First Column with bandits and vagabonds. In July, Yu went to Hong Kong to receive instructions from the KMT special agent organization; later he returned to Canton to enlarge his organization and intensify subversive activities.

In May 1950, Chang T'ieh-ch'iu, joined a KMT espionage group in Hong Kong called the Northern Kwangtung People's Anti-Communist National Salvation Assault Force. He was appointed a divisional commander. He joined Hsieh Tao-nan and Chang Han-fu and secretly organized an espionage group consisting of vagabonds and local rebels to obtain military information. Hsieh and Chang infiltrated the Ch'ing-yuan and Ying-te areas of Kwangtung, secretly organized local bandit remnants and carried out subversive activities.

Tsang participated in counterrevolutionary activities in the Northeast and Tientsin areas. He followed our troops southward and in 4 October, was caught trying to throw hand grenades into our field hospital and storage dumps.

Northwest

The 14 and 19 November 1950 issues of the Urumchi Sinkiang Jih-pao carried the following articles about counterrevolutionary activities in Ch'i-t'ai Hsien and in Urumchi:

The local bandit, Kao Tsung-hai (100), was executed on 27 October 1950 because of his criminal activities before and after the liberation of Ch'i-t'ai Hsien in Sinkiang. During the KMT regime, he had been a pao chief in a village in Ch'i-t'ai Hsien. With KMT military officers, he carried out many atrocities and illegal activities against the local peasants. After the liberation, he

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organized groups to spread rumors and create dissension among the various nationalities. When KMT bandits attacked Tung Hsiang in Ch'i-t'ai in the spring of 1950, Kao murdered three farmers and injured another.

On 14 November 1950, KMT special agents Wu Hsiang-jung (101) and Wu Shou-erh (102) were paraded through Urumchi streets on a propaganda car and forced to confess their guilt to the public. The car was followed by another one loaded with public security agents who notified people to be on the lookout for such special agents who spread rumors and carry out other activities to disturb the social order.

Southwest

The Shanghai Ta Kung Pao of 13 November 1950 stated that the public security agencies of all levels in Southwest China, during the past 10 months had captured 6,008 KMT special agents, registered 13,598 special agents who voluntarily registered, uncovered 1,391 cases involving insurrection plots, and confiscated 113 pieces of radio equipment. Among the KMT agents captured were Hsiung Fu-kuang (103), who murdered Li Kung-p'u (104) and Wen I-to (105); and Hu Cheng-chao (106), who killed Tu Pin-ch'eng (107), a Democratic League official in Sian. Among those captured and later executed were two murderers belonging to Chiang's special agents in Chungking: Liu Chih-ch'in (108), and Hsu Kuei-lin (109).

The liberation of Southwest China, according to the same newspaper, was somewhat delayed because of various counterrevolutionary activities carried out by the Chiang-directed special agents. The paper stated, "They used feudal religious sects as a cover to spread rumors, commit murder, scatter poisons and epidemic bacilli, and instigate riots. They infiltrated government agencies to gather information, and plotted organized armed revolt. In cities and towns they sabotaged our production and reconstruction activities; in rural areas they joined reactionary landlords and sabotaged the rent-reduction and social-reform programs and killed active members of peasants associations."

IV. METHODS USED TO SUPPRESS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

The Communists are reorganizing agencies throughout China to suppress all counterrevolutionary movements, to annihilate all special agents, and to maintain peace and security. In East China, according to the 19 November 1950 issue of the Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, an announcement was made on 17 November 1950 regarding the reorganization of the Wu-sung--Shanghai Garrison Headquarters into the East China Military District Public Security Headquarters. Ch'en I, the commander of the East China Military District and T'ang Liang (110), deputy chief, listed among the many duties of this new agency that of suppressing all counterrevolutionary movements, annihilating all special agents, and maintaining public peace and security.

Commenting on the three KMT agents captured in the Port Arthur-Dairen area, an editorial in the 1 November 1950 issue of the Dairen Jen-min Jih-pao emphasized that special agents must be severely punished. The editorial quotes Article 7 of the Common Program which stipulates that the People's Republic of China must suppress all counterrevolutionary activities, severely punish all KMT counterrevolutionary war criminals and other counterrevolutionary elements who aid imperialism, commit treason, or oppose the cause of the People's Democracy.

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The rising tide of counterrevolutionary activities has resulted in severe measures as indicated by the 20 February 1951 decree issued by the Peiping government. The decree authorizes the penalties of death or life imprisonment to a long list of counterrevolutionary offenses, according to the New York Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao, 1 March 1951.

The Communists are increasing their vigilance against espionage, sabotage and subversive activities in vital industries. The Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao, 31 October 1950, carried a reprint of an editorial, which had appeared recently in the Liaotung Ta-chung Pao, urging the expansion of the militia to combat counterrevolutionary activities. Villages in Kirin and Mukden provinces, according to the Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao of 24 October 1950, combined the autumn harvesting with the "three-defense movement," i.e., defense against fire, defense against traitors and dishonest traders, and defense against special agents. Militia and self-defense units were organized in villages to patrol farm areas to prevent sabotage to crops, to check the spread of rumors, and to protect production activities.

The Dairen Jen-min Jih-pao, of 23 November 1950, carried an article about various enterprises in the Northeast increasing public security measures. According to the article, factories and mines are holding meetings to discuss the threat of saboteurs, organizing patrols to guard vital areas, and formulating fire-prevention measures. The Mukden Public Security Bureau is training personnel to increase public security cadres.

Sabotage against railroads and railroad facilities are being prevented by constant vigilance. Security measures have included registration of reactionary party members and special agent organizations. During the past year, public security agents, troops and other organizations guarding railroads and equipment in the Northeast, North, and South China have accomplished much in the way of security. The Dairen Jen-min Jih-pao of 6 November 1950, stated that, based on the data collected during January to July 1950 by the six railroad bureaus in China, 116 sabotage plots had been uncovered and 238 suspects captured. There were 270 cases of sabotage committed against railroads and facilities, and 741 armed special agents captured during the period.

The Shanghai Military Control Committee announced that, effective 15 November 1950, the winter security campaign would be started in Shanghai, according to the 14 November 1950 issue of the Shanghai Ta Kung Pao. The article declared that the campaign would be carried out in accordance with the "Regulations to Insure Suppression of Counterrevolutionary Activities, to Consolidate Social Order, and to Protect State Property and Public Enterprises." The regulations include the following provisions:

The Shanghai People's Winter Security Committee shall direct all winter security activities, and shall be vested with the authority to direct security activities in military and government agencies, educational and social organizations, and industrial and business enterprises.

During the campaign, the following violations of security regulations shall be handled by the committee or by the people's courts: organizing illegal societies, issuing illegal documents, compromising state secrets, carrying on counterrevolutionary activities designed to threaten the stability of government and the security of the people, committing arson and setting off explosions, directing subversive activities to damage land or marine communications facilities and public utilities, destroying public property, sabotaging economic reconstruction projects, committing robbery, plotting subversive activities to create financial chaos or to force a rise in prices, fabricating and spreading rumors, and other activities which violate the winter security measures.

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During the winter security campaign, reactionary elements and others shall be given a chance to repent or to ask for a pardon. They may petition for a pardon or for a commutation of their sentences.

The Communists are also conducting propaganda campaigns to arouse the people to the dangers of counterrevolutionary activities, asking them to report counterrevolutionary elements to the proper authorities. According to the Shanghai Wen-hui Pao of 19 November 1950, a program was set up in August 1950 in Tientsin to suppress counterrevolutionary and special agent activities. The program began with small discussion groups to familiarize the people with the government's policies on suppression of espionage activities and the preservation of peace. Propaganda was spread through newspapers, radio, motion pictures, meetings etc; after which the citizens "clearly understood" the policy of the people's government to suppress the counterrevolutionary movement. This propaganda program resulted in the uncovering of many special agents.

The Communists have stepped up their campaign against armed bandits and have decided to take part in the Korean War to defeat the "US imperialists," whom they call the real manipulators of the counterrevolutionary elements in China. An article by Li Nan-shan (111), "Continue the Struggle Against Counterrevolutionary Elements," in the 16 October issue, of the Current Events Haribook which also appeared editorially in the 18 October 1950 issues of the Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao, the Hsin Soochow Pao, and other papers, emphasized that the Communists must realize that bandits, special agents, reactionary landlords, members of reactionary sects, and feudal elements are all secretly banded together against them. According to Li, arms are supplied to native bandits by reactionary landlords to sabotage various government programs, and the land-reform program still remains incomplete because of the activities of these armed bandits. He suggested that the task is more difficult because the armed bandits must be eliminated before the feudal and reactionary elements can be crushed.

The Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao, of 20 November 1950, charged that the start of the Korean War by US imperialists ended the peace in the Far East, that the expanding war is endangering the Northeast, and that the people in the Northeast are greatly incensed at the US aggressors and have indicated their determination to push back and crush the enemy by actual intervention in the war.

In concentrating their efforts on suppressing rumors, which they consider to be one of the most damaging of counterrevolutionary activities, the Communists, after arresting rumormongers, hold meetings to "squeeze out" confessions from them. They are also pushing campaigns to study current events and to outlaw listening to the Voice of America broadcasts.

Li Sha, in his previously mentioned article, "Smash Counterrevolutionary Rumors," advocated the following methods: Intensify the campaign against rumors and to uncover rumormongers; in areas where rumors have been eliminated, or where rumors are not prevalent, start the movement to study current events to raise the cultural and political level of the cadres and the masses so that they can recognize false rumors; and consolidate propaganda forces and intensify propaganda activities.

Wang Hui-p'ing, in his previously mentioned article "Unify the Movement to Study Current Events With the Campaign to Smash Counterrevolutionary Rumors in Mukden," said: "The excellent work of the public security personnel in implementing the movement to study current events to combat counterrevolutionary rumors has raised the political consciousness of the people, has contributed toward the understanding of current events, and has given the people peace of mind."

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In the drive against listening to the Voice of America, the Tientsin Jih-pao of 24 November 1950 carried the following letter to the editor:

"We in Tientsin are in the midst of the "Resist US, Assist Korea, Protect Homes, and Defend Nation" and the "Patriotic Production Emulation" drives. Every citizen must realize that the US imperialists are wicked and dangerous enemies. Since Korea is our friendly neighbor, we are obligated to help her people. Despite this emergency we are subjected to enemy rumors. The main source of these rumors is the Voice of America. Those who listen to the Voice of America cannot distinguish lies from truths. As a result, they start foolish rumors. They thus inadvertently become propaganda agents for the enemy. The Voice of America is an instrument of the US imperialists to propagandize false and calumnious rumors to the peoples of the world. Therefore, for the good of everyone, we propose that the Central People's Government ban listening to the Voice-of-America type of radio program."

The Mukden Tung-pei Jih-pao of 20 November 1950 stated editorially that the people must be responsible for maintaining security and reporting rumormongers to the proper authorities.

Wang Hui-p'ing, in the above-mentioned article, recommended the following methods for stopping rumors:

First, organize a mass "crush the counterrevolutionary rumors" meeting. Since counterrevolutionists are forced to confess their guilts before the audience, such meetings help to impress the masses with the dangers of listening to and believing in counterrevolutionary rumors. Before going into the confessions part of the program, the chairman should create the proper atmosphere by exposing the real nature of counterrevolutionists by giving the facts about the rumors they spread, and by openly analyzing and criticizing their actions. The chairman should also point out that these destructive elements create false rumors to mislead and confuse the people, that it is done in conjunction with the aggressive war expanding toward our border by the US imperialists, and that to counter false rumors it is important for everyone to have a correct understanding of current events.

The meetings should then go into the confessions part of the program. The counterrevolutionary rumormongers are made to confess their guilt, to explain the purpose of such rumors, and the damage the rumors have inflicted on the people. Speeches should be made by those who were tricked into believing counterrevolutionary rumors. Finally, a responsible government official should officially announce that spreading false rumors is unlawful, and that rumormongers are enemies of the people. Minor offenders should be given a chance to right their wrongs, but major offenders should be sent to the proper authorities to be punished in accordance with the law.

To carry out anti-rumor meetings effectively, thorough preparation should be made beforehand. Responsible officials from various offices should hold a preparatory conference to decide the aim of the meeting, the method of directing the meeting, etc. They should classify prevalent rumors according to nature and categories; they should systematically organize grievances resulting from hearing and believing false rumors submitted by the people's representatives, and should find the best method of agitating the people so that they will voluntarily stand up and speak out against rumormongering.

Next, organize a mass antirumor campaign. Besides holding various forms of antirumor meetings, it is necessary to appeal to everyone to report rumors to the public security agencies so that investigations can be made. Everyone should be made responsible for exposing the source of rumors. In this

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way, everyone can be aroused to take active part in the campaign against the enemy. But such a campaign should be properly guided and its work consolidated under the leadership of the public security agencies. In factories, reports should be made to factory heads and peace-preservation departments. In ch'u, chieh, or tao, reports should be made to the ch'u government and a branch office of the public security bureau.

People should neither exaggerate nor minimize rumors; they should take a serious, responsible, and cautious attitude. A distinction should be made between real rumormongers and those who merely spread rumors due to ignorance of facts. Careless questioning and arrests should be avoided to prevent unnecessary apprehension among the people which may give the counterrevolutionists and subversives an opportunity to exploit the situation.

Finally, organize a propaganda campaign to study current events. All available party, youth corps, and union propaganda men should be mobilized from factories, offices, schools, and people's organized groups. They should formulate propaganda plans and methods. By the use of bulletin boards, cartoons, posters, plays, and songs, they should propagandize the movement to study current events in cultural institutions, newspaper reading rooms, leisure-time study classes, and various meetings. People then will acquire a basic knowledge of the international situation and their political consciousness will be promoted.

V. LAW ON PUNISHMENT OF COUNTERREVOLUTIONISTS

The New York Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao of 1 March 1951, published the decree of the Central People's government on the suppression of counterrevolutionary activities in China. The new law, known as the "Law of the People's Republic of China on the Punishment of Counterrevolutionists," was drafted by Peng Chen, vice-chairman of the Political and Law Committee of the Government Administration Council. It was passed at the 11th administrative conference of the Council on 20 February 1951, and approved and promulgated by Mao Tse-tung the following day.

In urging the passage of the new law, Peng Cheng asserted that the government must no longer be magnanimous and lenient toward counterrevolutionary elements who are enemies of the people and who are trying to disrupt social order within China.

The complete text of the new decree, as published in the above-mentioned Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao, is as follows:

Article 1

This law was drafted in accordance with Article 7 of the Common Program and adopted by the People's Political Consultative Conference of China for the purpose of punishing counterrevolutionary criminals, suppressing counterrevolutionary activities, and consolidating the People's Democratic Dictatorship.

Article 2

All counterrevolutionary crimes committed for the purpose of overthrowing the People's Democratic Dictatorship or sabotaging the people's democratic program shall be punished in accordance with the regulations stipulated herein-after.

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Article 3

All elements working with imperialism in opposition to the Motherland shall be given death penalties or life imprisonment.

Article 4

All ringleaders or instigators who entice or bribe civil servants, servicemen, or people's militia to take part in rebellions shall be given the death penalty or life imprisonment. All accomplices and participants in such rebellions shall be given jail sentences up to 10 years, or more severe punishment if the offenses are very serious.

Article 5

All ringleaders or instigators who entice the masses to take part in rebellions shall be given the death penalty or life imprisonment. All other active participants shall be given jail sentences of more than 5 years.

Article 6

The following participants in espionage activities or benefactors of the enemy shall be given the death penalty, life imprisonment, or jail sentences of more than 5 years.

1. Those who obtain the country's secrets or disseminate intelligence to the enemy inside and outside the country.
2. Those who set up target markers to direct bombings by enemy planes.
3. Those who supply weapons, arms, or other military materiel to the enemy inside and outside the country.

Article 7

The following participants in counterrevolutionary or espionage activities shall be given the death penalty, life imprisonment, or jail sentences of more than 5 years:

1. Those sent by the enemy inside and outside the country to carry on underground activities.
2. Those who organized or joined counterrevolutionary special agent or espionage organizations after the liberation
3. Those who organized or directed counterrevolutionary or espionage organizations prior to the liberation and all other major offenders who persisted in maintaining a nonrepentent attitude [toward their anti-CCP activities] after the liberation.
4. Those who joined counterrevolutionary special agents or espionage organizations prior to the liberation and continued to participate in counterrevolutionary activities after the liberation.
5. Those who registered voluntarily with local people's government authorities but who continued counterrevolutionary activities.
6. Those who were released after indoctrination by the local people's governments but who continued to maintain contacts with counterrevolutionary special agents or espionage organizations, or carried on counterrevolutionary activities.

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Article 8

All who utilize feudal religious sects to carry on counterrevolutionary activities shall be given the death penalty, life imprisonment, or jail sentences of more than 3 years.

Article 9

All who plot or carry out sabotage or murder for counterrevolutionary purposes shall be given the death penalty, life imprisonment, or jail sentences of more than 5 years as follows:

1. All who plunder or sabotage military installations, factories, mines, forests, farms, dikes, communications, banks, warehouses, safety devices, or any other vital public and private installations.
2. All who scatter poison and epidemic bacilli or cause serious harm to people, animals, or farm crops.
3. All who disturb the market, or sabotage the nation's monetary system under the direction of the enemy inside and outside the country.
4. All who attack, kill, or injure civil servants and the people.
5. All who forge official documents by using the names of military or government agencies, democratic factions, or people's organized groups for counterrevolutionary purposes.

Article 10

All who commit the following crimes shall be given jail sentences of more than 3 years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty:

1. Those who incite people to resist or sabotage government orders for grain and tax collections, public or military services, and other government orders.
2. Those who provoke discord between various nationality groups, democratic factions, people's organized groups, or between the people and the government.
3. All who spread counterrevolutionary propaganda and who originate and spread rumors.

Article 11

All who secretly cross the nation's borders for counterrevolutionary purposes shall be given jail sentences of more than 5 years, life imprisonment, or death penalty.

Article 12

All organizers or ringleaders who plan or organize mob raids on prisons or incite jail breaks shall be given life imprisonment or death. All other participants shall be given jail sentences of more than 3 years.

Article 13

All who harbor or conceal counterrevolutionary criminals shall be given a maximum jail sentence of 10 years. More serious offenders shall be given jail sentences of more than 10 years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty.

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Article 14

Any one guilty of violating the law shall have the right to appeal for mitigation of sentence if he:

1. Voluntarily reports to a local people's government and sincerely repents of his sin.
2. Sincerely repents and reforms prior to, or after, the pronouncement of sentence.
3. Was forced to carry on counterrevolutionary activities through coercion or deceit.
4. Shows evidence verifying that he did not commit any major counterrevolutionary crime prior to the liberation or that he repented or severed relations with counterrevolutionary organizations after the liberation.

Article 15

Any criminal convicted on several charges, with the exception of life imprisonment or the death penalty, shall be sentenced in accordance with the most serious offense he has committed.

Article 16

Any criminal committing a crime for counterrevolutionary purposes which is not stipulated in this law shall be sentenced according to a similar offense listed in this law.

Article 17

All criminals guilty of crimes as stipulated in this law shall be deprived of civil rights. All or parts of their estates shall be confiscated.

Article 18

Sentences for the counterrevolutionary offenses committed prior to the effective date of this law shall be handed down in accordance with this law.

Article 19

Everyone has the right to give secret information about counterrevolutionary criminals to the people's government authorities. However, a person shall not accuse wrongfully and create unnecessary resentment.

Article 20

All military courts of bandit-suppression agencies, or military control committees of military district headquarters, shall pronounce sentences in accordance with this law.

Article 21

This law shall become effective on the day it has been approved and promulgated by the Government Administration Council of the Central People's Government of China.

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CHARACTERS

1. 黎	砂	30. 羅	振	連	59. 周	憲
2. 董	風	31. 關	懷	政	60. 張	榮
3. 王	平	32. 劉	仁	德	61. 施	敬
4. 劉	惠	33. 劉	樹	榮	62. 威	亞
5. 張	福	34. 郭	永	通	63. 趙	中
6. 石	萬	35. 馬	傳	福	64. 陳	修
7. 楊	永	36. 尤	茂	志	65. 馬	實
8. 李	有	37. 劉	震	亞	66. 劉	民
9. 齊	正	38. 郭	殿	五	67. 李	忠
10. 翟	鎮	39. 孫	蓋	臣	68. 程	槐
11. 張	茂	40. 吳	雅	閣	69. 周	偉
12. 王	克	41. 趙	雅	客	70. 倪	強
13. 李	敏	42. 米	二	海	71. 吳	芳
14. 畢	克	43. 楊	東	來	72. 宋	廣
15. 虞	敏	44. 岳	類	斯	73. 趙	義
16. 馮	克	45. 陳	道	生	74. 佟	洲
17. 許	孝	46. 宋	責	蘭	75. 韓	奎
18. 劉	謙	47. 李	善	修	76. 梁	勝
19. 老	敬	48. 高	選	昌	77. 劉	德
20. 王	春	49. 張	志	祥	78. 陳	興
21. 于	致	50. 顧	鴻	明	79. 梁	棟
22. 呂	如	51. 李	愛	慶	80. 戴	興
23. 張	延	52. 高	煥	榮	81. 李	三
24. 張	永	53. 禹	聲	鼎	82. 吳	綱
25. 山	志	54. 金	志	永	83. 黃	定
26. 劉	維	55. 凌	仁	明	84. 李	瑞
27. 于	乃	56. 徐	振	傑	85. 何	民
28. 徐		57. 韓	國	中	86. 李	祥
29. 何		58. 李		樑	87. 楊	亞

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88.	何	瘡	96.	張	鐵	球	104.	李	公	樸
89.	鄭	洪	97.	曾	祥	貞	105.	開	一	多
90.	曾	秀	98.	謝	道	南	106.	胡	正	劍
91.	林	所	99.	張	漢	甫	107.	杜	斌	丞
92.	黃	煥	100.	高	宗	海	108.	劉	志	欽
93.	余	煙	101.	吳	向	榮	109.	徐	貴	林
94.	劉	譚	102.	烏	守	爾	110.	唐	南	亮
95.	何	坤	103.	熊	福	廣	111.	李	南	山

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